

# KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

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## UNITED LEAGUE.

**John Dillon Addresses Large Nationalist Meeting in Cavan.**

**Resolutions Were Adopted Declaring Against Discord and Disunion.**

**Thomas McGovern Opposes the Exclusion of Certain Members.**

### ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM ABROAD

On Saturday, December 2, a public meeting, under the auspices of the United Irish League, was held in Cavan for the purpose of furthering the organization in the district. The meeting was very largely attended. The principal speakers were John Dillon, M. P., and Mr. McGovern, M. P.

Patrick McManus, presided, and said in their Parliamentary representatives they had a very fine army of soldiers commanded by an able general (cheers). Their duty was to maintain the Irish members in the British House of Commons, and in order to do so they should put their hands in their pockets.

Mr. Hale proposed resolutions approving of the principles of the United Irish League, in favor of a Catholic University, calling on the Parliamentary representatives to do all they could to improve the position of town tenants, and calling on the local councils to provide laborers and artisans with suitable dwellings. He also proposed the following resolution—"That we consider the time has now arrived that it will be impossible for any man or set of men calling themselves Nationalists to oppose the only national organization now existing in the country, and we are strongly of opinion that it would be a great calamity to the national cause if any man was permitted to enter the ranks of the Irish party who does not agree to give a hearty support to the United Irish League, and we further call upon all the delegates from the county to use their influence at the coming national convention against the inclusion of any man who has persistently flouted the decision of the great national convention held last June."

Thomas McGovern, M. P. for West Cavan, spoke in support of the resolutions. He thanked them for having elected him as their Parliamentary representative. Having referred to the evils of emigration, he touched on the land purchase question, and said that the best sign that compulsory land purchase would come into force was that the land agents were forming a society through the country for the purpose of getting compensation for themselves. Referring to the resolutions, he said he could not agree with the one calling for the exclusion of certain members from the Irish party. He thought they had already had too much discord and disunion during the past ten years. Those dissensions had been the curse of Irish politics, and it was time they should have an end of them. He thought every man who was willing to work for the country should have an opportunity for doing so. They were not so large in numbers that they could afford to lose one man. He thought the Irish Parliamentary party should be the custodians of their own honor, and that they would be able to assert it. He thought no man was so mean that he was not able to strike a blow for his country. They should try to get every man they could into the organization. It was said that great sinners made great saints, and who knew but those men might undo all the evil they had done, and act as good and faithful servants in the future. Referring to the question of a Catholic University, he said they should agitate for the disendowment of Trinity College. They were all in favor of remedying the grievances of town tenants, and of the laborers and artisans, who were entitled to have a share in everything that was going in the line of improving their condition.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., who was loudly cheered, referred to the union among Irish Nationalists, and said there should be no mistake about it that the work of reorganizing the National forces had been the work of the people themselves, and he trusted that the people, having experienced for seven or eight years the bitter fruit of disorganization and of faction, would never tolerate any man who sought to divide the National ranks again. He hoped they would remain united in the great work of killing landlordism and driving it out of the country. He wished to say a word about the burning question of landlordism. In '79 they raised the standard of rebellion against that accursed institution of landlordism, which was planted in this country by the English Government to trample upon the people and to keep down the spirit of the country. In the old days of the Land League they told the people that as long as there was a landlord in the country there would not be peace or comfort in Ireland. Until they planted every tiller of the soil as freemen in the country they would have no peace. Twenty-one years had passed over Ireland and they had ten or eleven land acts and hundreds of Land Commission-

ers, and now, after twenty-one years, even T. W. Russell himself had come to the conclusion that there was no way of settling this question except by getting rid of the landlords. That was what they said in '79, and that is what everybody said today, and he said now, as he said in '79, that if the people were inclined to undertake this work and to emancipate the people of Ireland from landlordism and make them a free people living on the soil, without being afraid of bailiffs, agents or grabbers, the only way in which that great work could be accomplished was by first of all an organization among the people themselves, and, secondly, by a united Irish party in the British Parliament which would act under the direction of and in close co-operation with the organization in Ireland. Continuing, he said that a Parliamentary party in the House of Commons was not worth one straw unless that party acted under the inspiration of and in hearty co-operation with an organization in Ireland. He would go further than that and say that a Parliamentary party in the House of Commons was worse than no good if it did not act with the organization in Ireland, because a party in the House of Commons which did not go with an organization in Ireland always deceived the people, and unless the united representatives of Ireland acted in hearty and constant co-operation with the organized people at home they might be perfectly certain that the influences which were brought to bear upon their representatives in London would prevail, and that those representatives would forget the people who sent them to the House of Commons. If they really desired to sweep landlordism out of the country and to enable the people to live in prosperity and peace in the land they must look to their own parochial organizations and after that to any party in Parliament which would take its directions and work in close co-operation with the people's organization in Ireland. That brought him to consider for a moment the present situation. They had made a fresh start in Ireland. The great split which had divided the National ranks for the last ten years had been brought to a termination and a new start had been made. They owed that start to the influence of the United Irish League, and but for the spread of that organization through Ireland and the late general election they would have been divided into hostile camps, as they were before. In one of the resolutions they called upon the delegates from the country to use their influence at the convention against the inclusion of any man who had persistently flouted the decision of the great National convention held last June. He agreed with that resolution and he wanted to ask every man present whether, in going to this great convention in Dublin they meant business or not? When the convention was admitted to be fully representative of the whole of Ireland its mandates must be enforced, or they never could have unity in Ireland. If they were not enforced, he asked what would be the use of delegates going to Dublin. He trusted and believed that the voice of National Ireland would at the next convention insist on the mandates of the convention of June being enforced to the fullest extent. In June last the convention decided that the League as then constituted was and should be recognized as the only National organization in Ireland. It then directed that the Directory of the United Irish League should have control of the general elections and should have control of the funds provided by the people for the general elections, and therefore he said that the new party was, according to the decision of the convention, to be a United League party, and it was absurd for any man to contend that in the new party, which would be constituted at the next convention, any open avowed enemy of the League should find a place. What the country and the Irish race throughout the world demanded was that in the new party—be it large or small, whatever its numbers may be—there will be unity. How could the country expect unity if they constituted a party of friends and enemies of the United Irish League. On the very day on which they made a new party they would have two sections—the enemies and the friends of the League, and he said therefore this was a question that must not be decided by any individual, but by the delegates of the people—and if they were wise, and he had unlimited trust in the wisdom of the people's representatives—they would take care that at the start of the new party there was no element of discord, and that it was composed of friends and supporters of the United Irish League, and that they would have a harmonious and united party, which would fight the battle of Ireland in the House of Commons on the old lines, and let any man who liked stand outside that party—they made no objection to him—but he thought that in time every honest Nationalist would join the party. If any man wanted to come into the Irish party he should do so through the United Irish League. They wanted no back doors or no enemies of the League elements in the heart of the party, for if they had enemies of the League in the party they could have no peace. People said to him to admit that man or this man into the Irish party and if he did not conduct himself properly they could put him out. Yes, but that meant that they were to commence the career of a new period of fresh discord and fresh faction. Give them a new party and an organized country behind it and then the people could call the party justly to fight the battle of the people with confidence, with courage and with success; but unless the people gave them a united party they could not make that appeal to them. Continuing, he pointed out that for the past ten years they had received no assistance from Irishmen abroad, but since the reunion in the Irish ranks money commenced pouring in again.

Richard McManus, late M. P. for South Louth, also spoke. Patrick Brady, of Ballinamore, supported the resolutions, which were adopted.

## POPE LEO

**Will Dedicate the Twentieth Century of Our Lord With Midnight Mass.**

**Catholic Church Throughout the World Will Hold Solemn Services.**

**Preparations Being Made by Pastors of the Louisville Diocese.**

### GRAND MUSIC FOR THE OCCASION

Dispatches from Rome convey the news that on the last night of the year

designed by the French Government as a public reaffirmation and renewal of French-American friendship to offset the then much-rumored Anglo-American alliance. At the same time the Archbishop of St. Paul was the honored guest of Mgr. Lorenzelli, the Papal nuncio in Paris.

Shortly afterward Archbishop Ireland was invited by the Emperor William to visit him at Potsdam, an invitation which pre-existing arrangements for his journey to Rome prevented him from accepting.

The welcome extended him by the Pope was of unprecedented cordiality and such as to warrant the widest comment in Vatican circles. Then at the celebration in honor of Leo XIII's feast day the singular honor was accorded Archbishop Ireland of being invited to take his place by the Pope's side and address the assembled Cardinals and prelates on matters of Church interest.

The Pontifical Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, abandoned his usual reserve and showed marked honor and esteem for the American Archbishop.

The apostolic letter of Americanism was forgotten, and those curious on the subject were authoritatively informed that the individual letters from all but

## GROWING.

**Branches of the Irish League Organized in Queen's County.**

**William Delany Addresses His Constituents and Pledges Support.**

**Thought the Decision of the Electors Ought to Be Upheld.**

### DISCORD IS NOT YET ELIMINATED

A number of meetings were held before the Dublin convention in different

and his friends drove to Mountmellick, where a meeting was held in the square under the Presidency of John Williams, County Councillor. There was a fairly large attendance. The Chairman said the object of the meeting was to establish a branch of the United Irish League in Mountmellick. He thought it was the '98 memorial celebrations in Ireland that brought about the real union among the people.

William Delany, M. P., said the United Irish League had been slowly and surely making its way throughout Ireland, and he was sorry to think that Queen's county, which led the way in other movements for Ireland, was behind the times now. The programme of the National organization was such that any Irish Nationalist might support it. Having referred to the proposed exclusion of certain Irish members from the National party in similar terms to what he expressed at Clonsilla, he said he thought the decision of the electors of Ireland had a right to be upheld, but today they were threatened with division again. They had a leader who proved himself in the past, when he led a small party, a man of grit, of ability and of resolution. That gentleman had proved himself to be a man of moderation, common sense and sound judgment when he headed a party and when he led Ireland.

On motion, resolutions similar to those passed at the Clonsilla meeting were adopted.

### THOMAS COOPER.

**A Well-Known Young Man's Death Shocks His Friends.**

One of the saddest among the recent deaths in this city was that which occurred last Sunday, when Thomas Cooper passed away after an illness of less than three days' duration. For some time he had been a trusted clerk with the Louisville Cider and Vinegar Company, and it is believed that he strained himself on the previous Friday. When the physician was called it was found necessary to remove him to the infirmary to undergo an operation, after which he sank rapidly.

The deceased was the son of Pierce Cooper, and resided with his parents at 1529 Payne street. Few young men had more friends, and the announcement of his death was received with expressions of regret everywhere. His funeral took place Tuesday morning from St. Aloysius' church, and the large number present at the solemn requiem mass best attests the high esteem in which he was held. The loss of so exemplary a son is a sad bereavement to the parents and relatives, for whom sincere sympathy is felt.

### HEALY ALONE.

**Is Not Backed By a Single Irish Member of Parliament.**

Dispatches from London and Dublin say the expulsion of Tim Healy from the Irish party has not been followed by the fresh split his friends hoped for. Healy has been attending Parliament in studied contempt of the policy of abstention agreed upon, but he did not attract one solitary member from Ireland to back him.

The World correspondent invited Wm. O'Brien, M. P., to answer Healy's letter and interviews assailing the party and the League. O'Brien telegraphed:

"It would be a mistake to take the least notice of Healy. He has ceased to be of any account."

A vigorous movement is in progress in Dublin to secure the rejection at the forthcoming elections of Lord Mayor Pile and all the Nationalists Aldermen and Councillors who participated in any way in the reception of Queen Victoria at Dublin.

### JUDGMENT FOR POLICEMEN.

The members of the police department have won the suit instituted by them in the Magistrate's court for their August salaries, which the General Council has been holding back. Col. Stone may put the men and city to more expense by appealing the case. The taxpayers would be astonished were they to know the amount of money the city has lost through following the advice of City Attorney Stone.

### BASE BALL.

Manager John McCloskey, who once controlled the Louisville National League team, has again taken hold of base ball, and wishes to place a strong minor league team in the field here. The circuit favored by him includes the largest of the Western cities. The people behind him are said to have ample means. Many believe a first-class club in the Western League would pay well in Louisville, as it is a splendid ball town when given a good team.

### A LONDON INNOCENT.

A London clergyman tells a moving tale of innocence in the East End. A frail little girl came into a public house with a jug to fetch her parents half a pint. When the jug was filled she nervously put down two half-pennies on the counter and made for the door. The barman, though he hardly liked to frighten the poor little thing, called after her in a gentle voice: "You're a half-penny short." "No, you're a half-penny short," she answered and disappeared.

## SENSATIONAL

**Was the General Meeting of Hibernians Last Tuesday Night.**

**St. Patrick's Day Celebration Was Subject of Heated Discussion.**

**Many Members Scored For Shifting Work Upon Others.**

### TURNED OVER TO COUNTY BOARD

The most sensational and spirited meeting of Hibernians for some years past occurred last Tuesday night at Hibernian Hall. The call issued was for a general meeting of the members of all the divisions in this city to inaugurate plans for the observance of the anniversary of St. Patrick, but the large number who failed to attend aroused the ire of those who are ever faithful to the undertakings of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and upon whose shoulders the hard work always falls. The County Board and division officers and a number of others have heretofore displayed much energy and ability and met with such success that others became imbued with the idea that their presence and services were not necessary. Here is where they made their mistake, and if they are hereafter to share the pleasures and benefits bestowed by the order they must also assist in all that will promote its growth and welfare.

County President Tom Keenan occupied the chair, and the records were looked after by Mark Ryan. The Chairman announced the purpose of the meeting to be to get a general expression from the membership at large as to what manner of celebrating the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint would please the largest number. The entire matter was in the hands of the County Board, but it was desired that this year's observance of the day should be more general and surpass those of recent years. President Keenan congratulated the members present, but expressed regret that the hall was not crowded.

Chairman John Mulloy reported that while no formal arrangements had yet been made, the committee had secured the option on two theaters and favored giving an artistic and high class literary and musical entertainment, as that would afford opportunity for the largest number participating.

This suggestion would necessitate much labor and expense, and led to a spirited discussion, in which no personalities were indulged, but those who have been the recipients of the many benefits of the Ancient Order of Hibernians without entering heartily into its work were given quite a warm roast.

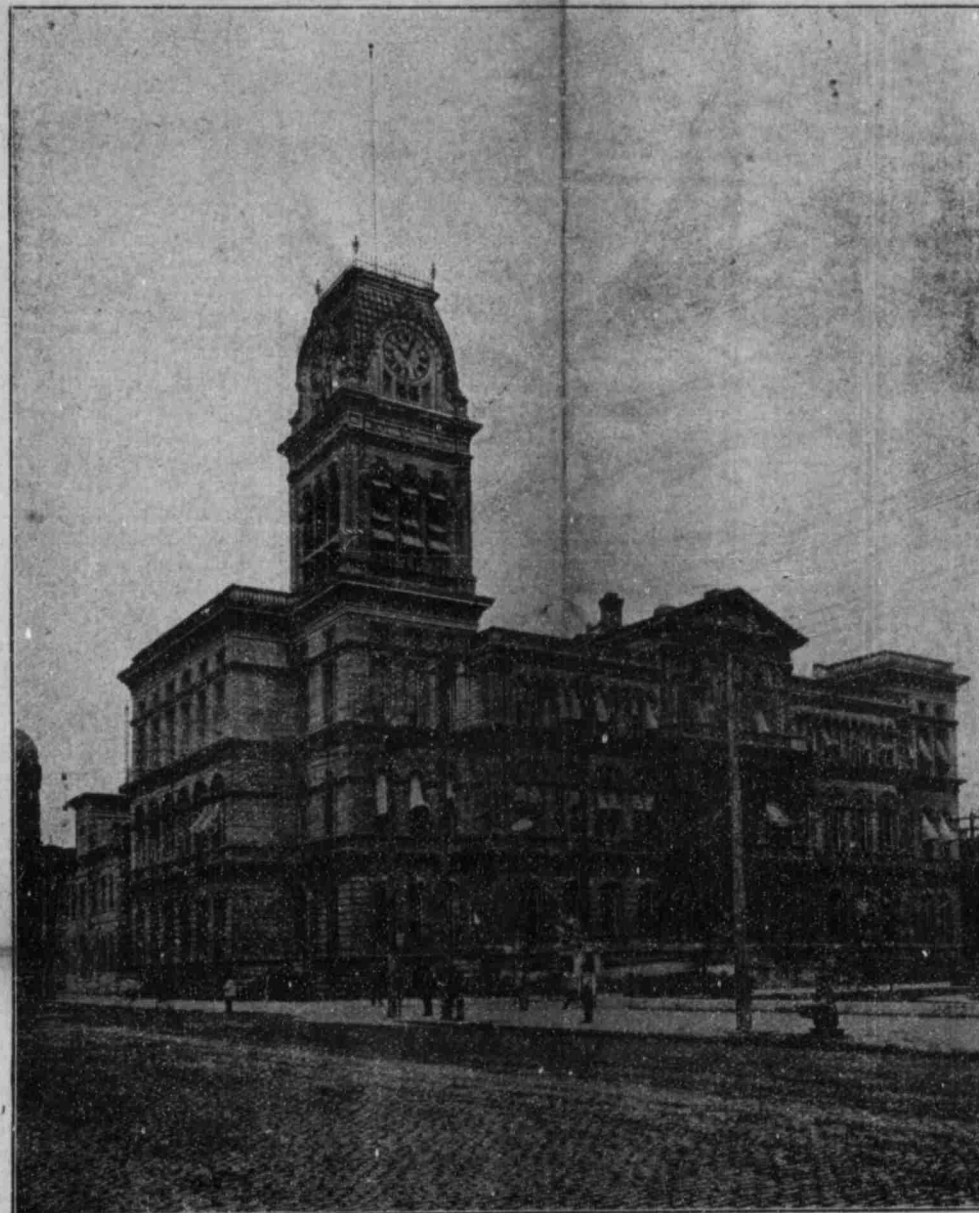
During the discussion several advocated a public celebration, the expenses to be borne by the divisions, while others favored a banquet at the Louisville Hotel. The sentiment seemed to favor the former proposition, though there was manifest upon all sides an earnest desire to observe the day only in a manner befitting the memory of Ireland's great saint.

After all the suggestions had been discussed and the advantages of each made known the entire affair was left with the County Board. This will give each division opportunity to take action and instruct officers before the next County Board meeting, when final arrangements will be made. Unless the membership at large becomes more interested it is likely that a complimentary public entertainment will be given and each assessed to defray the expenses.

As stated in a former issue, the County Board entertained those present with a smoker, which was appreciated by all present. The different speakers were in earnest and now favor burning some of the money on hand to arouse from their lethargy those who have been for many months depending solely upon the officers and a few zealous workers to protect the order and keep it in condition to meet all demands. The element that has been lacking in interest is always prompt to demand benefits when in adverse circumstances or need, and it is the purpose to make them bear some of the burden while they are able.

### BRITISH "WHY" CABINET.

The Cabinet formed by Lord Salisbury is not inaptly called in political circles the "Why" Cabinet, an adaptation of the "Who" Ministry of half a century ago. The explanation is simple, as the number of questions which are being asked in connection with the Cabinet and its personnel are almost innumerable. It is being asked, for instance, why the Cabinet should have been inflated; why Brodrick is at the War Office; why Lord Selborne is at the Admiralty; why Haubury is at the Board of Agriculture; why Lord Londonderry is as the Post Office; and why four of the great offices of State have been given to members of one family? These are only a few of the questions, but they indicate that Lord Salisbury's policy of placing square pegs in round holes is not generally appreciated. By the way, Haubury is apparently rather astonished at the particular appointment apportioned to him, which he declares he received with by no means exuberant satisfaction.



CITY HALL.

the Pope will descend into the Basilica of St. Peter's and at the stroke of midnight he will begin the celebration of high mass and the dedication of the twentieth century to Jesus Christ.

Extensive preparations are being made at the Vatican for the ceremonies, which will be very solemn and impressive owing to the midnight hour, the presence of the Pope in the grand basilica and the cortege of church dignitaries singing the Te Deum.

Naturally everything will be subordinated to the condition of the Pope's health, and much will depend on how he stands the fatigue incident to the closing of the holy door, but he is filled with an earnest desire to celebrate mass at the birth of the century and his powers believe that his wonderful will power will triumph over bodily fatigue.

Midnight mass will also be celebrated in all the Catholic churches throughout this country New Year's eve, and the pastors and choirs of this city are making special preparations for that occasion. Some people have been under the impression that there would be services at 12 o'clock Christmas eve, which is erroneous, as the first mass will not take place until 5 o'clock Christmas morning.

Because of the early hour at which we go to press it was impossible to obtain the musical programmes for Christmas day. Those that had been arranged at that time are given.

Noteworthy in the church history of the year is the revulsion of sentiment among Vatican authorities toward the church in the United States.

During Archbishop Ireland's visit last year a sort of mild ostracism was extended toward him. Subordinate officials in Rome avoided him as one representing a country where the church was under a ban or shadow. His recent visit here was marked by a radical change of the official demeanor. In the meantime important things had happened.

Archbishop Ireland had gone to Paris to be the panyrist at the unveiling of the Lafayette statue, and was the bearer of a laudatory message from President McKinley. It had been at first arranged that the Lafayette ceremony was not to be made of first-class importance, and that the Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, was to be the nation's chief representative.

Suddenly a change was made in the programme. President Loubet himself determined to assist, and the greatest eclat was given to the occasion, it being

two of the American Archbishops, assuring the Holy Father of the non-existence in the American church of certain schismatic evils and dangers which some French circles had loudly denounced, were superabundant proof to the Vatican of the loyalty and orthodoxy of American Catholics.

It is now freely affirmed by competent judges that the position which heretofore in the minds of Leo XIII. and Cardinal Rampolla was held by France as the nation on which were based the immediate hopes of Catholicism has been transferred to the United States, and that the fullest recognition is being given in Rome to the influence of English-speaking peoples.

Certain it is that the Vatican is now keeping in closest touch with the American episcopate, and to the Catholic authorities in America has been delegated the important task of reviving before the world the public and outside affirmation of the Papal claims to independence, and of actively starting an agitation in furtherance of the principle that the Catholic church as the international institution, with adherents in all nations, must not be under the dominance of any government.

### IRISH BRIGADE.

**Reunion of the Association Is held at the Sturtevant House.**

More than 200 members of Meagher's Irish Brigade Association last Saturday night attended the annual reunion in the Sturtevant House in New York City to commemorate the battle of Fredericksburg. The brigade is composed of members of the Sixty-ninth, Sixty-third and Eighty-eighth regiments that served through the civil war.

Speaking of the Irishmen who fought for the Boers, C. L. Lynch said: "There are now 18,000 Boers under arms. The approach of the wet season in South Africa is going to cost the English many lives by fever, while the Boers will not be affected."

After using a silver fork for fish, especially anything strong smelling, like herring, the odor often clings to the silver even after washing. To prevent this directly the fork has been used wash it in warm water and then in a basin of tea leaves.

parts of the Queen's county for the purpose of establishing branches of the United Irish League. Two were held near Maryborough—the first at Clonsilla and the second at Mountmellick. At the first meeting William Moran presided and there was a large attendance.

On the motion of James Gorman, seconded by P. Conroy, resolutions were adopted establishing a branch of the United Irish League, calling for a scheme of compulsory land purchase; calling on Nationalists to join the United Irish League, declaring that they would not be content with a system of land reform which would not permanently improve the condition of laborers and artisans; calling for a Catholic university, and denouncing land-grabbing.

William Delany, M. P., who was the principal speaker, having referred to the necessity for organization among the people, said he wished to refer to a rather ticklish question—namely, the question of excluding some members from the Irish party. He might tell them plainly what his views were on that question. He was not going to direct the people of Ossory nor his colleagues in the Irish party, because he had not met them in a body. It would look very dictatorial to offer any opinion on this question, because he was elected for the first time as the Parliamentary representative of that division, and consequently he was not going to dictate to them. But he was going to abide by the decision of the National convention of next month. He would uphold that decision and defend and give effect to it, and if the people of Ossory, who had unanimously elected him, said he had done wrong, then he would resign the trust reposed in him into their hands. He had no interest to serve except the interest of Ossory and of Ireland, and with the exception of those interests he had no other object in going to the House of Commons. But he thought the scandal and disgrace of the Parliamentary divisions of the last ten years ought to be at an end. They thought that the general election registering the decisive views of the people of Ireland in the ballot boxes with such unanimity there was an end of discord in Ireland and in the Irish party, but something had cropped up lately with regard to the exclusion of some members from the Irish party. He concluded by referring to the necessity for organization. Other gentlemen having spoken, the proceeding ended.

After the Clonsilla meeting Delany